G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856.

NO. 474.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. JANUARY.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY. The Year has lost its leaves again, The world looks old and grim God folds his robe of glory thu That we may see but Him.

And all his stormy messengers Beat out our chaff of vanity. And leave the grains of faith

We will not feel, while summer waits Her rich delights to share What sinners, miserably bad.

How weak and poor we are We trend through fields of speekled flowers As if we did not know Our Father made them beautiful Because he loves us so.

We hold his splendors in our hands As if we held the dust; And deal his judgments, as if man Than God could be more just

We seek in prayers and penance To do the martyr's part, Remembering not the promise Are to the pure in heart.

From evil and forbidden things Some good we think to win, And to the last analysis Experiment with sin.

We seek no oil, in summer time Our winter lamps to trim, But strive to bring God down to us More than to rise to him

and when he comes the nearest, mos Our weak complaints we raise. Lacking the wisdom to perceiv e mystery of his ways.

For when drawn closest to himself Then least his love we mark; The very wings that shelter u From peni, make it dark

Sometimes he takes his hands from us When storms the loudest blow That we may learn how weak alone

Through the cross iron of our free will As if God gave us not enough To do our work aright.

We will not see, but blindly take The wrong and crooked path, And in our own hearts light the fires

The fashion of his providence Our way is so above, We serve him not, who take the most Of his exhaustless love

We serve him in the good we do The blessings we embrace Not lighting farthing candles for The palace of his grace He has no need of our poor aid,

His purpose to pursu Tis for our pleasure, not for his Not ceasing when temptations co

It we were perfect in ourselves,

4)m finite powers may stretch themselves

A DECADE OF THE SLAVE POWER.

THE PRESERVATION PROPAGATION AND PER-

ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOV-ERNMENT "-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

turbing action of Slavery in the administration of their Government. Everywhere it is the matter in debate, when men are talking politure met six weeks ago, but as yet there is no have overpowered that majority of the Repre- pers, 1263, 1265.] sentatives of freemen, which would otherwise civil war, which it seemed scarcely possible that the mad outrages of the Slave Power in that quarter could fail to kindle

proved too strong for the liberties of the whole. Our ancestors, who devised the Federal Constitution, were men well read in political history;

distant than 1 could wish, yet is the provide the same kind, gradual change that was produced in Pennsylvania."—[Ibid., p. 452.]

The Federal Constitution was ratified; the and when they inquired for the antagonists to Freedom, against which it would be prudent to erect safeguards, they found two to be largely term of Presidential once, the blavely interested of in the books, viz: an order of Priest eyents have manifested the extreme importance. hood, and an order of Hereditary Nobles. Thus In a careful interpretation of the clause of the title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, into which they might fiee, from passing States, Constitution, Art. I, & 9, and that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. — [Amendments, Art L. But history gave them no warning in respect to the subversion of free institutions by clause contains no grant to Congress of power over the subject, though in the next preceding an aristocracy constituted and organized on the section power is expressly given "to prescribe tion was without precedent; and against it accordingly they failed to set up any express constitutional defence.

ceedings," of one State, "shall be proved in another." Mr. Rantoul very fully and conclusively argued this point in his speech of June

grounds, believe them to amount to not more control over the Government of the country, which, from an early period, has been passing more and more rapidly into its hands. There is periect fitness in the party-designation recently assumed by its opponents. The Republican Party intends that the Government of these United States shall be, and continue to be, a Republican Government, in form and administration; and that the Government Aristocasan after the organization of the Government. The tration; and that no Slave Power Aristocracy Southern politicians had perfectly well weighed

As such movements, until obstructed, must

annexing Texas, in December, 1845, have been the power of social influences over the common crowded with events which the future historian may have to record as so many successive steps of an oligarchical revolution, demolishing the republican fabric of the statesmen of seventy years ago. A brief recital of a portion of these events, which it is proposed to present in a few papers, may well be introduced by a still more concise reference to some of those, at earlier

periods, which prepared the way for them. In 1620, a Dutch ship, coming with a cargo of Africans into James river, laid the foundation of the social fabric of what were to be the Southern States. The Carolinas, Maryland, and Delaware, followed the example of Virginia; as did Georgia, after her first twenty the following year, by one of those Comproyears, to the great grief of her philanthropic founder. The three middle Colonies had some slaves, chiefly employed in domestic service. in 1846, the magistrates sent them back to in the House. Jefferson was called into coun Guinea, declaring themselves "bound by the first opportunity to bear witness against the heinous and crying sin of man-stealing, [Mass. Colony Records, II, 168,] and deter all others and most odious courses, justly abhorred of all good and just men." In May, 1701, Boston Government was removed thither in the last instructed its Representatives to move to "put a period to negroes being slaves." But the policy of the mother country stood in the way of any such legislation, and a small number of of the National Government in the midst of a slaves continued to be held in the Northern slaveholding community.

The census of 1790 showed 700,000 slaves in the United States-of which number, Virginia counted 293,000; South Carolina, 107,000; and Georgia, 29,000. During the war of the Revolution, their presence had been felt seriously to cripple the military efficiency of the Colonies wherein they were held; and their large number in Virginia must be regarded as furnishing the chief explanation of the fact that she sent to the field only between one third and one half as many soldiers as Massachusetts, though the soil of the latter Colony was clear of the enemy after the first year of the war.*

While the feeling which dictated the assertion in the Declaration of Independence, of the inalienable right of all men "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," was still recent and operative, there was a general disposition in all the States, except South Carolina and where she herself might rule supreme. Georgia, to relieve the country from the evils of Slavery, present and threatened. A year after the peace with England, (March 1, 1784,) dividual States to the United States." vided that such territory should from time to time be "formed into distinct States," and that after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there should be neither Slavery nor involuntary serin the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been "Find in what was

Of the twenty-three delegates present and voting, sixteen were in favor of the proviso; seven were opposed. But the rules of the Con-federation Congress required a majority of the thirteen States to carry a measure, and no State egates. Six States voted for the proviso. One more vote was wanted. Delaware was without a representative. New Jersey had but one. He voted for the plan, but his colleague, who would have sustained him, and carried it, was called away from Congress a day or two before the decision of the question, and was detained till a day or two after; and so by Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, in 1787, and carried, but then in a more limited form, being made to apply only to the territory northwest

In the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, Slavery secured three advantages. It obtained provisions—1. That neither the importation of slaves [from abroad] nor their mi-The great subject before the people of the gration [from one State to another] should be United States, at the present time, is the dis- prohibited by Congress for the next twenty years. 2. That no State should pass a law giv ing freedom to slaves escaped from other States. 3. That five slaves should be counted

as equivalent to three freemen, in fixing the ties. The members of the National Legisla-ture met six weeks ago, but as yet there is no National Legislature capable of doing business. gered the adoption of the Constitution by the Northern States. Gouverneur Morris said, in The law making power is in abeyance, and no the Convention, that "he would sooner subone can guess how long it will continue so. mit himself to a tax for paying for all the ne-The reason is, that the more than twenty votes groes in the United States, than saddle posteriwhich, by the three-fifths rule, represent slaves and Slavery, in the House of Representatives, It was a nefarious institution."—[Madison Pa-

In the Massachusetts Convention for adopt have immediately chosen a Speaker, and set the wheels of Government in motion. During the same time we have been wetching every the same time, we have been watching every not smitten by an apoplexy, yet it has received day's mail from the Southwest for tidings of a mortal wound, and will die of a consump-

will have power to prohibit the importation of In all nations, in which republican government has either not been tried, or has ultimateState to the contrary. I consider this as layly been overthrown, there has been some vigor- ing the foundation for banishing Slavery out of ons organization of a privileged part which has the country; and though the period is more distant than I could wish, yet it will produce

Government was organized accordingly, and before the close of the century and of the third ed all the movements of the ruling power. In the Professor's room. instructed, they took care to provide that "no | Constitution retating to fugitive slaves, its purlabor."- [Constitution, Article 4, 2 2.] The basis of ownership of slaves. Such a revolu- the manner in which acts, records, and pro-

We are in the last stage of a vigorous attempt at a revolution of that kind. The slave-holding oligarchy of the United States, consisting. according to the extremely suspicious states, consisting according to the extremely suspicious on the States themselves."—[Ibid., XXII, 274.] But the Second Congress thought differently, dred thousand in a population of twenty-five and in February, 1793, was prevailed upon millions, while others, on apparently good pass a law empowering not only Judges of the grounds, believe them to amount to not more. United States, but town and county Magistrates, than one-third of that number, is aiming to confirm and consolidate, beyond recall, that warrants for the removal of fugitives to the

needs go on with accelerating speed, it was to be expected, as has been the fact, that the most recent time should witness the intensest action

the power of social influences over the common mind. They clearly understood how much more pliable, in the long run, and taking one man with another, Northern Representatives would prove, when transferred to the social circles of a Southern latitude, than when surrounded by the associations of home and by the hearty at mosphere of Libetry Congress first met in New York. The most exciting question of its first session proved to be that which arose respecting the future seat of the General Government. The choice seemed at first to lie between Philadelphia and New York, but the Southern States were importunate for a site upon the Potomac, and so calm a statesman as Mr. Madison declar-ed that Virginia would never have ratified the Constitution, could she have foreseen what passed in that debate. The controversy was settled, since so often been carried to the wall. The Southern interest was opposed to the assump-tion of the State debts. Two or three votes Some negroes having been brought to Boston were wanted to secure a majority for that policy belonging to us to have to do with such vile years, on the Potomac. In consequence of this arrangement, the necessary buildings having been erected at what is now Washington, the year of the century, and of Mr. Adams's Admin istration. There has been no day, from that day to the present, when the National legisla-tion has not felt the influence of the residence

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Elbert Perce, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Cour of the District of Columbia.]

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA ROSA AND HER SUITORS.

A TALE OF SWEDISH DOMESTIC LIFE. BY EMILIE F. CARLEN.

"One Year of Wedlock," "The Bride of Omburg, TRANSLATED BY ELBERT PERCK.

CHAP. XX-Concluded. And then her thoughts and fancies wandered away to the period when Rosa, a young and admired widow, would have a house of her own, far exceeding everything that H--- had ever yet witnessed in pomp and splendor, and

"Yes, indeed, old man, it is not so bad, after all, when I come to consider," said she, as her husband entered; "and we can hold our Mr. Jefferson reported to the Congress of the husband entered; "and we can hold our Confederation a plan for the government of all tongues until he chooses to speak—of course we the territory ceded, or to be ceded, by the incan, and let him have his way: but, of course, It pro- you see, my dear Widen, what is going to take place. I guessed it at once, and, though I would not say anything to you about it, I have long since been looking on quietly, and knew vitude in any of the said States, otherwise than that it would end in this way. Oh, yes, I al-

I really did not exactly understand what the

"Oh, you are so stupid. Certain things are never clear until I have explained them to you. Could you not see that he meant himself, when he spoke of a suitor; and did you not hear him say that he had always been opposed to her marrying the Captain? It is all very plain. And when we consider Rosa's frequent visits to her old friend, and her joyous, happy face when she returns-for the girl has a taste of her own, not much like anybody else-I think there is evidence sufficient to establish the credibility of my views. Now, you understand the perceptible tremor in his voice, askedwhole affair, do you not?"

"No, most certainly I do not. You must excuse my want of penetration; and excuse me, but I fear you are mistaken. If it had been himself that he meant, he might have married her at once; I do not even think the matter worthy of consideration."

"But, my dear Widen," complained the lady, distrustfully, "how can you be so self-willed! Have I not been always sharp-sighted, and have I not always seen very clearly into all matters which lay within my sphere? You used to place great reliance in you wife's judgment, but times have changed."

"Yes, such is the common course of the

feel that she had been insulted. "My dear Brigitta Marie, what childishness."

is impossible, you may, after all, be right in this

Widen seated in his counting house, convers- again in a hurry. Friendship is now the ing contentedly with his partner, Mr. M-, about a speculation which promised to be very of undertaking. In this kind of commercial clock-work, which the Professor had so happithe next room were seated at the younger clerks, all engaged with their business. The whole house wore a genuine commercial appearance. The Merchant's family occupied again begun to look up, and saluted her old with an air which seemed to say that she trusted once more to avenge herself for their past

indifference.

True, this residence was nothing in comparison with that in which she once lived; but it was a perfect Paradise compared with the little, low, dismal hut which she had just left; and she felt well pleased, and even happy and content in how now charful dwelling. But fortunate, in her new, cheerful dwelling. Rosa was the most grateful and happy of all the members of the family. Her warm gratitude towards her noble-hearted old friend, and her own sense of happiness, increased every day. She felt deeply and sensibly how much she had to thank the Professor for his tenderness and care; and she felt assured that to him she was indebted for the silence of her parents in regard to Mr. Garben's proposal When she gave her father the letter in she declined his offer, he merely said, kindly-"So, so, my girl, is it already finished?"

And Mrs. Widen added, with one of her

sweetest smiles-

ters;" and so this was the last of the affair. And the other matters, in which the Profess-or had recommended silence, were never hinted at by unsuitable questions; and thus every-thing was quiet as it should be. And who was more fortunate than Rosa? She lavished all the warmest and kindest efforts of her rich, young heart upon her old friend; every day she visited him several times, for the house they now occupied was next his. Every evening she made his tea, and never gave un trying

"Of the first there is not a doubt," return define the Professor, earnestly; "but Hilda's charge the Professor, earnestly; "but Hilda's charge the pipe, and see that my tea is prepared rightly. Well, it will not be long before a bright ray of which, of course, is out of the question, we see that my tea is prepared rightly. Well, it will not be long before a bright ray of which, of course, is out of the question, we see that my tea is prepared rightly. Well, it will not be long before a bright ray of which, of course, is out of the question, we see that my tea is prepared rightly. Well, it will not be long before a bright ray of which, of course, is out of the question, we see that my tea is prepared rightly. Well, it will not be long before a bright ray of which, of course, is out of the question, we see that my tea is prepared rightly. which, of course, is out of the question, we're to behave in a similar manner towards yen, finished her occupation, seated herself, happy and contented, and listened to the interesting

you would act in the same way, too."
"I am not so sure of that, dear uncle; fly love for him is boundless; and I do not kni w

what I could not forgive him." "That is easy enough to say," rejoined the Professor, a little petulantly, "when there is no chance of being put to the test. But do not encourage Ferdinand in any hope of this kis d, for I will confide to you, and you alone, that the evening before she left for Lindfors, I sout for her here, to give her a little trifle in case of need; and then I asked her, in confidence, if she would not forgive Ferdinand, and consent to become his wife, in which case I would join

moved by any persuasion. I knew that she was going to a dull, uninteresting kind of existence in the country, and thought, perhaps, her strength might waver under the trial; but she her my respect and good will, though I almost slided over that to the next items, chronicling feel inclined to wish that she had been a little in order the success of a benevolent ball, the a daughter to my home and heart; at the same have forgotten all about it, had not the execuher opinion, and that it would be impossible friend, with whom I was accustomed to pass a for her ever to devote a feeling to Ferdinahd other than that of friendship. I did not try the story and found that those two lines compared to pass a valentine had the keenest appreciation of pleasure, and the quickest intelligence is discovering the way to it. In all their boyish any more persuasion, but I really feel sorry for the story, and found that those two lines community the boy; and so I have promised him that he prised a domestic tragedy, which, for its inspiral the way to it. In all their boyish amusements, Valentine was the purveyor; in all their adventures, he was the lead—Oswald shall travel for some months, and see the world, rations of pity and terror, equalled any old entering into all his plans, and following all his

On the day following this conversation, we will introduce our readers to the Merchant's giving the story in my own words. new residence. Rosa was at her sewing, when ed, she broke the seal, and found enclosed small, thin note, addressed to Ferdinand, from which she foreboded bad news for him. Hilda's letter was full of sympathy for her friend's fate, and then she passed on to her

quaintance to which it had led with Wallinder, the most agreeable and sensible person that she ever remembered meeting.
"And who, my dear Rosa," the letter added, is very nearly as handsome as Mannerstedt. She then described his visit on the Sabbath, the beautiful service, and their excursion to the Neck's Island; and her letter was in a lizely

she had ever written before. Rosa smiled, and thought-"No wonder she cannot forgive Ferdinand; she never loved him.' A postscript followed

and joyful strain, very different from anything

and tell him to desist from all farther endeave ors—they will be quite fruitless."
"Yes, indeed, labor lost," said Rosa, with a sigh; "Ferdinand must be a man-he must forget Hilda-and I hope and trust he will, and

learn to conquer an affection which can now be The same evening she met Ferdinand at the Professor's. The note burned in her hand, yet give it to him. At length she took courage, and made a sign to him to follow her into the library. They sat down-Rosa scarcely venty ing to breathe. Ferdinand changed color ! he anticipated what was coming, and, with a fery

"Perhaps you have received letters from "Yes, dear Ferdinand, I have, and" "And she has commissioned you to reply my letter," said he. "So I am not even so sidered worthy of an answer from herself. truth, Hilda has changed greatly."

"She has only commissioned me to give you

She gave him the note. He tore it open-the few lines which it - son tained were quickly read-and by the unusual compression of the teeth against the upper lip, Rosa saw at once that he was more angry han sorry. Without a word, he handed the note to

Ferdinand? No, a thousand times no, I never will be yours; and, therefore, pray cease to tor At this short speech of her husband, she ture us both by these renewed entreaties, which found occasion to use a stock of sighs and only lower you, and give me pain. I have but tears, which she had ready when she chose to one request for you, and that is to forget,

"Yes, I will forget her, the heartless, un said he, in a very kind manner. "I am always grateful girl; she is not worthy the love of even glad to believe what you say, and have not the least doubt of your penetration; and, as nothing and down the room violently.

"Such an answer-such haughtiness instance; but be that as it may, my love, pray a total want of all affection—of all womanlitess. remember to ask Rosa no questions of any kind, and do not give her the least hint of your ideas."

I never loved her—no, never; it was all facey, which deluded me with the dream; and you may be assured, Rosa, that from this time forth my heart is free. No woman shall get in there feeling which I will do homage to; and yo about a speculation which promised to be very shall see, for the future, I will be so rational lucrative, and which the new firm was thinking and sedate, that it shall be quite a pleasure to you all."

At the end of this little speech, which Kime ly succeeded in constructing, Mr. Widen was from his lips as rapidly as his feet paced were to be looked upon as soul, and Mr. M—— as the floor of the little room, he took up the sote, the body, which diligently and zealously follow- crushed it violently together, and then entired

"All up, uncle," he exclaimed, tossing Hil da's answer upon the writing table; "but I am calm, perfectly calm."

"Yes, so I perceive," said the old man, with the upper stories, and Mr. M——, being a bachelor, contented himself with the apartments on the ground floor, as they were nearest to the counting house. Madame Widen had the counting house. Madame Widen had the counting house and many occupied a kind glance at his features, distorted with a grief and anger! "But, you will soon compose yourself—time will do it—and we will speak of it no more. You must obtain your leave, and it no more. You must obtain your leave, and then off on your tour wherever you like. I'll give you travelling expenses for six months; and when you come back, you will be quite cured. Do your duty realously and actively-keep your old uncle company—and behave yourself as becomes a young man.'

> you shall have no cause to blush for me when I return, you will see I have entirely get A fortnight after this, Captain Ferdinand, in very good spirits, went on board a steamer

Copenhagen, where he was to pass a little tim-before he went out into the wide world. "May God keep him, and bring him safe home again," said the Professor, as he wipal away the tears which he shed at parting. "Ar" now, Bosa, you are my sole comfort, and on pleasure. They are both gone now Ferdinal and Hilda. Do you know, child, that at times I am very sorry that I did not give way to hill before, when all was well, and Hilda would have willingly married him? I was too obstinate.

ish and unreasonable enough to wish to constrain their children in such important materials; and so this was the less of the l "And what makes you think thus?" asked the

old gentleman, quickly. It was very clear that he was anxious to find a valid ground for this presumption, for he was quite uneasy about the "Well, uncle, here is the proof look." Hilda's letter to Rosa was now taken our read, and discussed. The Professor said, several

conversation of the Professor. For the National Era. THE BROTHERS.

> BY E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. CHAPTER I. Oh! yet we hope that somehow good
> Will be the haal goal of ill.
> To pangs of nature, sins of will,
> Defects of doubt, and taints of blood.
> Tennyson.

their hands, and give them my blessing; but, buy, Valentine, convicted of the murder of his no, it was all in vain.

MANUAL is one in a hundred. Once convinced master, was executed according to his sen-"On Friday, the 24th ultimo, the mulatto

remained like herself. I cannot withhold from or any of us—that is, none at all. My glance a daughter to my nome and neart; at the same time she assured me she should never change tion occurred near the plantation of a dear belong to the Mestizza's son. the story, and found that those two lines com- covering the way to it. In all their boyish should be get a refusal in answer to his last Greek drama that I ever read. I know not if suggestions, with the heartiest good will. And, I can do anything like justice to the subject, by in all their childish misdemeanors, he was the

she received a letter, the post mark of which announced that it come from Hilds. Overjoy- of the largest cotton plantations in the South the punishment; but on the content is the punishment; but on the content is the punishment. of the largest cotton plantations in the South, the punishment; but, on the contrary, if both covering several square miles, but it was ill- were discovered in flagranti delicta, and h cultivated and unprofitable. The plantation house was situated a mile

friend's fate, and then she passed on to her own affairs; described her journey, and the acbrow of the hill, quite out of the reach of fog
that procured for him the soubriquet of Little and miasma.

Waring, a widower, with one son, to whom he had given his mother's family name of Oswald. tion and of feeling, beyond his years; as, for a boy, some two years younger than the heir of into his hands, and burst into tears. the family. Notwithstanding the want of a lac hostess at the head of the table, there was no a pleasanter or a more popular mansion in the be said to have kept open house, for his dwelling was half the time filled with company, comprising old and young gentlemen, ladies, and

Without any one habit of dissipation, Colonel Waring was a bon-vivant of the gayest order, who loved to play the host, forget care, and en-joy himself with his friends and neighbors. He was benevolent, also; no appeal to his heart of ready money, yet, when he had cash, it was as likely to be lavished in injudicious alms-giving, as expended upon his own debts or necesdollars to set a poor widow up in business, and at the same time put off his creditors, and go deeper into debt for his negroes' winter clohing. In the times when the yellow fever desolated the South, his mansion year after year became the house of refuge to those who fled from the cities, yet were unable to bear the expense of a watering-place. His house was a place where the trammels of conventionalism could, without offence, be cast off for a while Children might do as they liked; young people as they pleased; and old folks might—dance if they felt lively. "It was at Colonel Waring's," was sufficient explanation of any sort of eccen

Madame Waring, in her distant chamber was not much more than a "myth," or, at best a family tradition; yet her name undoubtedly gave a sanction to the presence of ladies in a house, which, without her, they would probably never have entered.

The Mestizza was scarcely less of a myth. Everybody knew of her existence, and there were few who did not understand her position as well as that of the beautiful boy Valentine, who was the constant companion of Oswald but these things are winked at on a plantation, and, besides, Phædra was never seen, nor was her presence to be guessed, except in the wellordered house, and the delicious breakfasts, dinners, and suppers, prepared under her supervision, and sent up to the guests.

Colonel Waring had his enemies. What man

has not? And even among those who at times sat at his board, and slept under his roof, it was said that "justice should go before generos ity;" and that Colonel Waring, by his reckless charities and lavish hospitality, wronged both his creditors and his heir. Others whispered that he plunged into the excitements of company, for the purpose of drowning thought or conscience; and if a stranger came into the neighborhood, and found himself, as he would be not unlikely to do, the guest of Colonel Waring. he would be told by some fellow-visiter that the late Mrs. Waring, the wife of the Colonel, had died, raving mad, in a Northern Lunatic Asy-

And, among the women, it was whispered that in dying she had deeply cursed the Mes-

tizza and her son. However that might be, it is certain that Phædra had always manifested the most sincere attachment to the lady's son; and from the time that Oswald was left an orphan, at the age of six months, to the time of her death, no one could be a more devoted nurse or a greater child-spoiler than she was to him. on the plantation had to yield to Master Os-wald, or they would find rations shortened, holydays refused, work increased, clothing neglected, and be punished in numerous indirect ways, not by their most indulgent of masters, but by the influence of the Mestizza. Even her own son was scarcely an exception to the universal nomage she exacted for Oswald. He had two claims upon her-in the first place, in her eyes he was the young master, the heir apparent, the Crown Prince-and then he had "no moth-

And the boy on his side repaid his nurse's devotion by the most sincere affection, both for her and for his foster brother. Valentine. Oswald "took after" his father, both in the Saxon fairness of his fresh complexion, flaxen hair, and lively blue eyes, and in the hearty benevolence and careless gayety of his dispo-sition. Like his father, also, he lacked self-esteem, and the dignity of character that it gives. Nay, he had not half so much of that quality as had the son of the Mestizza, whose over

beautiful boy; he was like his Mestizza mother, in the clear, dark-brown skin, and regular aquiline features; but, instead of her straight black locks, he had soft, shining, bluish-black

thing in his after life! Think of a boy com- at him for a petit-maitre and a dandy. bining in his own nature the ardent passions and impulsive temperament of the Place him in the condition of a slave-a pet slave, if you will; leave him without moral and

the son of their host, and also for his bright, joyous, frolicsome nature; and Valentine, for his beauty, wit, and piquant sauciness. Willhis beauty, wit, and piquant sauciness. Will-ingly would Phadra have kept the lad away entine, as his valet, attended him. that she is in the right, and she will not be tence." Such was the item that met my eyes, very great love, but Oswald would not suffer have spared him.

onstrated in advance.

less proud. She thanked me, and wept for joy arrival of a popular singer, &c.; and I should other, as peers—the quicker and more impulsive to the lend of a popular singer, &c.; and I should other, as peers—the quicker and more impulsive to the lend of a popular singer, &c.; sive nature taking the lead, as a matter of course. And that leading nature happened to

Valentine had the keenest appreciation of tempter, and always, also, the willing scape-Near the city of M—, on the A— river, ty, to shield Oswald, he voluntarily assumed all only punished, then, at such injustice, he would fly into the most ungovernable fury, that would Demon, conferred upon him by the negroes of At the time I speak of, it was owned by Col. the plantation, in opposition to that of Little Prince, given him by the visiters at the house. Often, too, the boy gave evidence of reflec-

The ostensible female head of this house was instance, once, when he was but nine years old, the Major's own mother, Madame Waring, an a lady, who delighted in his childish beauty, old lady of French extraction, and now fallen grace, and wit, allowed him frequently to ride in the carriage with her, and accompany her, deeply into the vale of years and infirmities. when making visits, or going to places of amuse-The real head was Phadra, a female slave, and ment. One day, when she was gently stroking a Mestizza* by birth. Phædra had one child, his silky curls, he suddenly dropped his head asked, again caressing his beautiful But, at the gentle caress and the gentle tone

wept more passionately than ever. feelings? Have any of us hurt your feelings? she asked, knowing his sensitive nature, and magining that some thoughtlessness on her part, or some one else's, might have wounded "Have any of us hurt your feelings, Val-'Yes, you have! all of you have! and you

The lady laughed, for it struck her as ver droll to hear such a charge from the spoiled and petted boy. But the boy went on to speak h warmth and vehemence-"You all treat me like a little poodle dog, or

ike a monkey; for you feed me, and you dress me up, and pet me, and laugh at me, and by and by you will drive me out. Another time, he was sitting in the parlor

with a lady who had diverted herself a good deal with his precocious wit and intelligence, and had allowed him to play with the rings on r fingers, the bracelets on her wrists, and the arls that bound her dark tresses, and then to ollow her to the piano, and stand close by her side while she played and sang, until suddenly lown dropped his head upon his hands, and h arst into a passion of tears. The lady broke off in astonishment, turned around, drew him ip to her, took his hands from his face, and ked kindly at him, without saying a word. But the boy dropped upon the floor, and, iching, wept more vehemently than before The lady stooped and raised his head, and laid it on her lap, and laid her hand soothingly upon | would not occupy over ten minutes. his silken curls, but spoke no word. When his passion of tears had passed, and he had sobbed nself into something like composure, he

looked up into her face, and said-"You did not laugh at me, Mrs. Hewitt, and you didn't ask me what I was crying for; but I couldn't help it, because—because I know this good time will go away; and I shall get taller, and then you won't let me stay and hear you talk, and hear you sing, and ride out with you, and-and-I wish I never could grow any taller. I wish I may die before I grow older.

Ah! poor, fated boy! would indeed that he had died before he grew taller! before those discord would still reign in the House, and that of until Monday, and, if the House should not Ah! poor, fated boy! would indeed that he evil days his childhood's prophet heart foretold! But they came on apace. The first trial that he suffered might se

light enough to an outside looker on, but it was heavy enough to Valentine. I said that he had a quicker and keener intellect than Oswald; he had also a greater thirst for knowledge. Yet, when he was eleven years of age, and Oswald nine, Oswald was sent to school, and he re-

state of things, which in more than one way deeply grieved his heart; first, in the separa-tion from his friend and playmate, whom he dearly loved; and then in the denial of knowledge to his thirsting intellect, for there existed this body be opened with prayer. a statute law against educating a slave-a law, too, that was of late very strictly enforced, except in the case of children, who frequently transgressed it, and always with impunity; slaves are often taught to read and write by their nurslings, the master's children. Valentine was thus far kin to us all, that he was a lineal descendant of Eve, and inherited

And, in like manner, Oswald had received a goodly portion of that Adamic propensity to do just precisely nust he was commanded not to No grief of Valentine could long be hid from Oswald, and it followed, of course, that when he discovered the great trouble of his playmate to be his desire for education, all that Oswald learned at school by day was

all her longing desire for forbidden knowledge.

taught to Valentime at home by night. peace and good will was once more restored Thus the time went on till the lads were four teen and sixteen, respectively.

Then Oswald was placed as a boarder at an academy in a neighboring city. Before leav-ing home, Oswald had begged, prayed, and in-

sisted upon Valentine being permitted to ac-company him, and had finally gained his ob-ject—an almost unheard-of indulgence—but one, nevertheless, that could not be refused by the father to his cherished son. So Valentine, ostensibly as a servant, really as friend and companion, accompanied Oswald to his school.

cal science, was his attraction. Astronomy, by withdrawing their names and forbidding friends. As, however, they had considered his

A change began to creep over the relations between the youths. Oswald was no longer a negro, the tameless love of freedom of the North boy, but a young man. He could no longer fee, Cobb of Alabama, Colfax, Comins, Covode, American Indian, and the intellectual power and domineering pride of the Anglo-Saxon. instruct his companion, because he would Cragin, Craige, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, opinion, as well as to the laws of the State, to Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Euglish, which his age now made him responsible. Nei-Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Hol Christian instruction; alternately praise and ther could be bear the good-humored jests and loway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, pamper or condemn and punish him—not as the ridicule of his schoolfellows, who bantered him unmercifully upon his friendship for his Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Mace. grow up in that manner, and, as it seems to me, the result is so sure that it might be dem"man," calling them the foster-brothers, the Siamese twins, Valentine and Orson, &c.; and York, Miller of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Valentine was beginning to suffer from the oc- Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parker, Both the boys were great favorites with the casional slights, neglect, contempt, and inequalvisiters who frequented the house. Oswald, as ity in temper of his young master, when fortu-Robbins, Sabin, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons,

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. worth-96. First Session.

Tuesday, January 22, 1856.

The one hundred and twenty-first vote and for Speaker, and resulted as follows: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetta . Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey -Mr. Porter, of Missouri

Whole number of votes given -Necessary to a choice The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Banks .- Messrs. Albright, Allison Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Butlington, Burlingame, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Holloway. Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knarp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Parviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Sabin, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Ellihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wood, Wood- ed to state that the Democratic caucus would ruff, and Woodworth.

For Mr. Richardson.-Messrs. Aiken, Allen, ten minutes from the present time. Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Burnett, Cadwalader, from the desk that an Anti-Nebras Williamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Davidson, Dow- evening at seven o'clock. dell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Green- cans would also hold a meeting in the course of wood, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, the afternoon. Herbert, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMuller McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oli-William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Williams, Winslow. Daniel, B. Wright, and John V. Wright.

For Mr. Fuller .- Messrs. Broom, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Bayard Clark, Cox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans. Foster, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Paine, Porter, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, William R. Smith, Swope, Trippe, Valk, Walker, Whitney,

For Mr. Campbell.—Messrs. Dunn, Edwards. Harrison, Moore, and Scott. For Mr. Pennington.—Mr. Haven. For Mr. Porter.—Mr. Henry M. Fuller. For Mr. Allen .- Mr. Richardson.

Wednesday, January 23, 1856. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE.

The Clerk called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, asked the unaniin the nature of a personal explanation, that Mr. Mason thought it not exactly appropriate No objection being made-Mr. R. desired to announce to the House and

be unconditionally withdrawn from the pending event. He pointed to the annual message of canvass for the Speakership. He had been sensible, as he had no doubt the country had, that no contingency could happen the Britain, and thought that any debate founded that would place him in the Speaker's chair.

He was sincerely desirous to see the House organized. It had been intimated, here and better be laid over until the House should be elsewhere, that his name stood in the way of an organized. organization. He hoped that this course might history would record the fact against our ability organize then, it could be further postponed to for self-government.

Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, submitted the fol-

lowing preamble and resolution:
Whereas the people of these United States, from their earliest history to the present time, subject to the American people, and could see have been led by the hand of a kind Providence, and are indebted for the countless blessings of They might as well spend their time in that the past and present and dependent for continued prosperity in the future upon Almighty
God; and whereas the great, vital, and conservative element in our system is the belief of desire any fixed day for resuming the discuscompanions, faring alike in all respects, and servative element in our system of the pure doctrines and divine truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it eminent truths of the Gospel of ty becomes the representatives of a people so highly favored to acknowledge in the most and referred to the Committee on Foreign Re public manner their reverence for God : There- lations.

Resolved, first, That the daily sessions of Resolved, second, That the ministers of the need not go out of the House for religious con-

The resolution was agreed to, under the operation of the previous question.

The House then resumed the business of voting for Speaker, when the one hundred and twenty-second vote was had, and resulted as

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts -Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Campbell, of Ohio

Necessary to a choice Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, renewed the preambl and resolution offered and withdrawn by him on Monday last, having modified them so as to read as follows:

efforts to elect a Speaker, in which the votes have been divided among Mr. Banks, Mr. Richput?" ardson, and Mr. Fuller, must have made it manifest to those gentlemen and this Congress that neither of them is the choice of a majority of the members of this House for its presidir Here also Oswald took every opportunity to impart his acquired knowledge to his companion. names for this office will only delay the organi- it was generally understood that in

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Barclay, Bennett of New York, Benson, Bri linghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Wood

NAYS-Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Ben nett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb o Georgia, Cox, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Mary land, Dowdell, Dunn, Edmundson, Edwards, Elliott, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Ful ler of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston Jones of Tennessee, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, Mc-Queen, Millson, Millward, Moore, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson Ruffin, Rust, Sandige, Savage, Scott, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Alabama, Stephens, Stewart. Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer-96

Mr. Rust demanded the previous question on the adoption of his resolution; which was seconded; and the question being on ordering the main question to be now put-Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, stated that he should vote against it, as he desired the resolution to over until to-morrow

The House then refused to order the main estion to be now put-yeas 93, nays 101. so the resolution lies over until to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, at ten inutes of two o'clock, the House adjourned. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then announced from the Clerk's desk that he had been request

meet in the Hall of the House at two o'clock, Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania, also announced

It was understood that the National Ameri-

Thursday, January 24, 1856.

A letter from Lord John Russell to Mr ver, Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruf. Crampton, in 1853, in relation to Central fin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Samuel A. Smith, American affairs, was read in the Senate. American affairs, was read in the Senate. Mr. Clayton moved that the letter be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Re lations, and he would ask that some four or five hundred additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate. He spoke at some length, avowing his intention to call the attention of the Senate and of the American people to the tone and spirit of the despatch, which he contrasted with that subsequently made by Lord Clarendon, who he (Mr. C.) was understood to charge with hostile and unfriendly feelings to the United States, and put it to the candor every fair man to say whether those who made the treaty should not be supposed better able to understand its true interpretation than those who succeeded. He complimented very highly the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Buchanan with Lord Clarendon, on the Central American question, and declared that the whole annals of diplomacy could not show a clearer or stronger

Mr. Cass rose to deliver his views, but would prefer, if no other Senator desired to speak, that Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, asked the unani-mous consent of the House to submit remarks,

that the subject should be discussed until Con gress had organized; and it had been agreed, informally at least, that nothing of a legislative to the country, that after to-day his name would character should be acted on until after that the President, which had informed them that upon the assumed views of England would not be proper, and therefore that the subject had

Mr. Seward briefly addressed the Senate, pi suit the exigency of the case. He admitted that delay was indecision, and that indecision betrayed weakness. Mr. Cass spoke of the deep interest of the

Mr. Butler gave his opinions. He did not

The letter was then ordered to be printed

The motion having been agreed to, the mes

solation. There were ministers enough in sage was accordingly read, and ordered to be their midst to do all their praying. [Laughter.] printed. A debate of some length sprung up, as to the proper reference of the document, in which essrs. Seward, Mason, Butler, Clayton, Bell of Tennessee, Wilson, Stuart, and others, par-

ticipated, when it was finally agreed that should be referred to the Committee on Terri The Senate went into Executive session, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned till

The Clerk called the House to order at 12

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Teasdale, the Journal of yesterday was read.

The Clerk stated that the House having decided yesterday that the main question should ead as follows:

Whereas one hundred and eighteen ineffectual Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, the question recurred

Mr. Pringle, of New York, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, before the vote was taken, desired, with the permission of the House, to make a few remarks; and no object tion being made, he remarked that he believed recent time should witness the intensest action and plainest development of the power which intends to prostrate us. The ten years just now intends to prostrate us. The ten year in the delegates of the said state, and here is ten that the made his tea, and never gave up trying, and therefore is unable to make any effectual efforts with military to the introduction of the introduction of the introduction of the resolution by the desired of the said state, on purpose to explain the particular recent us. The Medical Resolution is to the introduction of the introducti

Memorials and petitions were presented. appropriately referred. Mr. Mason said that a message had just beer received from the President of the United States. gospel in this city are hereby requested to at- in relation to the affairs of Kansas, which ough end, and alternately perform this solemn duty.

Mr. Elliott, of Kentucky, thought that they for the information of the Senate.